

History of Freedom Movement in India

'P' Block Apartments, New Delhi.

CHAIRMAN
DR. SYED MAHMUD
M.P.
HON. MEMBER SECY
SHRI S M GHOSH
M.P.

No

A BRIEF REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF WORK UP TO 15-9-1953.

Before the announcement of the Board it will be recollected that several attempts were made by the Education Ministry for an attempt at compiling a History of the Freedom Movement in India. From the files of that Ministry now passed on to the Board, it appears that various institutions, organisations and individuals were approached to help the Government in the collection of relevant materials. But it seems that no response worth mention was forthcoming at that time.

2. In order to appreciate the progress of work made, it is necessary that the Board's plan for the collection of materials is properly stressed. It is to be noted that the Board has decided that the Freedom Movement taken as an integrated whole, can be viewed and analysed in three distinctive phases-

a) Resistance activities of the people of India against British rule in India established in different times and different places, leading up to the great up-heaval of 1857 when the then natural leaders of India combined themselves into a single command to overthrow the British Supremacy once for all. Soon after 1857 this phase came to an end.

b) The second phase may be said to have started from 1885 when the Indian National Congress came into being and continued up to 1919 just before the advent of Gandhiji in Indian politics.

c) The third phase can be taken to have commenced from 1920 culminating in the transfer of power in August 1947, framing of the Constitution and the Great Election of 1952.

GENERAL.

3. Collection of Materials.

i) For the collection of materials, draft directive principles were enunciated and circulated to all members of the Board for their comments. In the meeting of the Board of Editors held on the 9th August 1953, these principles were discussed and adopted finally after some additions and alterations. For details Appendices 'A' and 'B' may kindly be seen. They have been circulated to all State Governments and State Committees. Besides detailed instructions have also been issued as to what specific assistance is expected from the State Committees vide Appendix 'C'.

ii) Complete collection of all pre-1857 resistance activities throughout India as could be found in all Gazetters has already been done. This work has been in charge of Mr. R.S.Ihanna, Research Officer who is now working under the direction and supervision of the Director, Dr. R.C.Majumdar.

iii) Letters have been addressed to all regional members and also to different States to collect materials published in local languages connected with the life and activities of the heroes of such resistance activities at different times and also the heroes of the 1857 movement.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION FILES. (iv) Files, books, pamphlets etc. which were collected by the Ministry of Education prior to the formation of this Board from different Embassies and State Govts. have been passed on to the Board. Their number is large and the matter is of considerable volume. After scrutiny and study, these materials are now being categorised and sifted in a planned manner. Shri H.L.Srivastva, Special Officer has been entrusted with this work which is being carried out by him. He is now working under the guidance of the Director. To give an idea of this item of work, a sample copy is attached (Appendix 'D').

v) 517 pages of photostat copies relating to the trial of the Ghadhar Party people by the Government of U.S.A. in 1917 have been received from San Francisco through our Consul-General there, Mr. Azim Hussain.

GHADHAR PARTY.
Dr. P.S.N. Murti, Public Relations and Senior Research Officer is in charge of this work and the materials are being read, sifted and digested for use in the proposed History and in this task he is guided and advised by the Director.

vi) Some materials bearing on the Wahabi movement have been collected and notes have also been prepared thereon.

MABSI.
I.C.C.
vii) There is a large collection of books and files considered relevant to the freedom movement, lying the I.C.C. Office at New Delhi. Arrangements for studying them are in progress under the Director's guidance.

viii) Most of the materials in the possession of Raja Mahendra Pratap (files, letters, manuscripts) numbering several thousand, have been examined and important documents have been sifted. A complete list has been drawn up for further study. Besides, very valuable documents of the Raja Sahib which were kept in trust with Count Sakai of Japan, have been obtained for the Board's use from Japan through our Ambassador there. In these documents there are several original letters signed and sealed by the Chancellors of Germany, Turkey and Afghanistan during World War I.

DIL SINGH.
ix) Old printed books and court records relating to the activities of Baba Gurdit Singh (Kamagatameru) have been collected.

L.I. SINGH.
x) All papers connected with Lhasagat Singh and his comrades and the Lahore Conspiracy have been secured.

SARDAR SINGH RANA.
xi) Arrangements have been made to obtain the personal statements of Sardar Singh Rana and Dr. Jadu Gopal Mukerji and several other important revolutionary leaders.

HAR DAYAL.

xii) Relatives of late Har Dayal have been contacted to collect all possible information of the great revolutionary.

N.P.C.Y.

xiii) Shri M.N.Roy's publications are being collected.

ELWIN'S BOOKS.

xiv) A report written by R. Elwin on A.W. F. affairs has been secured from him through correspondence. He has also supplied the Board with another book entitled "Scholar Gypsy" which is full of very valuable information and contains many inside stories of the Freedom Movement. Both these publications have been studied by Dr. B.S.N.Murti and he has prepared short notes on them. The Board is in touch with Dr. Elwin for further materials.

AUROBINDO.

xv) Concrete steps have been taken to compile an authoritative treatise on Shri Aurobindo's contribution in the Freedom Movement in India. Prof. S.A. Iyer of Pondicherry is working on it and it is hoped that by the end of October 1953, the treatise will be complete and sent to the Board of Editors.

RASHID EHAB.

xvi) About Rashid Tehab use the Board has already received articles written about him by his friend Mr. J.N. Chatterjee, Barr-at-Law, whose name is mentioned in the Powlett Committee's Report.

SLI COMMITTEE.

xvii) Arrangements have been made for preparing a bibliography of Muslim contribution in the Freedom Movement. To study all relevant materials available with the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind, Delhi, Maulana Mohammad Nizam has engaged himself in this work under the direction of the Chairman. The Maulana is being assisted in his work by Mr. Jamil Ahmed Chisti, Sectional Assistant.

xviii) Dr. R.N.Parmu of the National Archives for whose services the Government of India has been approached will be put in charge of digesting all materials connected with the 1857 movement, which are in the custody of the National Archives. He has not yet been relieved of his duties to join the Board of Editors.

xix) Chairman himself over and above his normal work, is making special study of certain Persian books.

xx) Special activities of the Director- The Director in addition to guiding the activities of these officers in the Central Office has visited the Parliament Library, Central Secretariat Library and the National Archives with a view to finding out relevant books and materials which can be obtained in those places. He has already prepared his first bibliography of books and materials which he proposes to supplement later on in different instalments. The first bibliography consists mainly of particulars of printed books with names of authors. In the office another list of important books on different phases of the Freedom Movement for consultation in the matter of compiling the proposed History has been prepared. This list was drawn up on the basis of books obtainable in different Libraries of India. To facilitate work in the Board's Central Office, some books have been purchased and it is proposed to buy a few more during this year. The Director himself prepared a draft report, a copy of which is enclosed herewith (Appendix 'E'). Moreover the Director is making a special study to prepare a complete sketch of History up to 1884 by the end of March 1954.

4. Regional Office and State Committees.

BENGAL.

i) Bengal

In Calcutta, there are hundreds of volumes of weekly digest of all the papers which were published from the very beginning of the British Rule. These volumes were prepared by the British government till about 1947. Under the direction of Dr. S.N.Sen, Regional Member-in-charge, Shri P.K.Acharya, a life-long political sufferer who was educated in the Edinburgh University has been appointed to study these volumes and he has already submitted his first report to Dr. Sen. Also there are about 1500 files containing most authentic and valuable information about Freedom Movement from 1901 to 1947. Some of these files contain voluminous printed books covering 1000 or more pages. All these 1500 files are secret and confidential documents. Dr. S...Sen and Prof.N.B.Roy of Santiniketan are going through them to prepare a connected narrative. To give some idea of these records, an extract detailing a few files with contents therein is enclosed herewith(Appendix 'F'). There is a large number of rare books in the Goethal's Library Calcutta. To our knowledge, some of them are to be found nowhere in India and they relate to the 1857 movement. Under the direction of Dr. S.N.Sen, Dr. P.C.Gupta has been entrusted with the work of preparing a detailed bibliography of these volumes bearing on the 1857 movement.

Some retired I.B.Officials like Rai Fahadur Nalini Kanta Majumdar, Rai Bahadur Sashadhar Majumdar, Rai Sahib Sashi Bhushan Bhattacharyya and a few others have been approached. A few personal statements from such persons have been secured and a few more will be collected.

BIHAR.

(ii) Bihar.

Under the general direction of the Chairman, Member-in-charge, Prof. K.K.Datta of the Patna-University has been collecting materials from the Bihar region. He is assisted in this work by a Research Officer and a part time typist. It is reported that a State Committee has been formed in Bihar with Prof. Datta as the Chairman.

NEPAL.

iii) Nepal.

We have addressed several letters to the Nepal Government. His Excellency the Prime Minister of Nepal was also approached for enlisting his support for the collection of materials from Nepal and he has promised his full co-operation and active interest in making necessary arrangements in this regard. Correspondence is being made with the Indian Ambassador there to expedite collection of materials.

U.P.

iv) U.P.

Although a State Committee has been formed there, it is regretted that no progress has been reported from that region. Presumably owing to the illness of the Chairman, Acharya Narendra Dev, no tangible results have yet been achieved.

KASHMIR.

v) Kashmir.

We are in correspondence with the Govt. of Kashmir. No State Committee has been formed so far.

PUNJAB REGION.

vi) Punjab Region. - Member incharge Lala Ferozechand (Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan, Progress report is N.I.F.P., PEPSU, Himachal Pradesh, enclosed therewith desh, Patiala & Delhi.) (Appendix 4)

vii) (Madhya Pradesh, Saurashtra, Member in charge Cutch, Bombay, Madhya Bharat, Sri Salvantray G. Rajasthan, Bhopal, Mahakosal, Mehta. Vindhya Pradesh & Hyderabad)

Except in Madhya Pradesh, State Committees have been formed in all other States with funds at their disposal.

In Hyderabad Prof. K.Sajjanlal has been entrusted with the collection of relevant materials from 100 volumes of Urdu paper cuttings in his possession. Several original diaries maintained by Army officers of the Indian States, covering the period near about 1857 have also been secured. Different State Committees in these regions have just taken up the work of collecting materials in a planned way.

HARASTARA.

viii) Maharastara.

Printed books in Marathi numbering about 800 bearing on the Freedom movement have been collected. Those books are now being read and short note-slips in English are being prepared, for use in the Board's Central Office, by M.M.D.V.Potdar, ♀ Regional Member incharge, with the help of ♀ part-time Research Scholars and typists.

DRAS.

(ix) Madras.

All the records of the Madras Records Office have been searched and a comprehensive bibliography of relevant documents and files, covering 200 typed foolscap pages has been prepared and sent to the Record's Central Office. It has been done by Dr.N.Venkataranayya Research Officer of the Board, under the direction of the Prof. K.L.Nilakanta Sastry, a Regional Member incharge.

At present Dr. Venkataranayya is digesting two volumes in the Madras Records Office entitled "Histories of Non-co-operation and Khilafat Movements and "Non-co-operation and Khilafat Movement in the Madras Presidency." Both are secret and confidential documents of the Govt.of. The digest will in due course be passed on to the Board's Central Office.

6. Activities in the States Regionwise.

a) Region No.1

i) BENGAL- Detailed activities have already been set forth in para 4(i) above. A State Committee has been formed there but as yet no monetary allotment has been made by the Govt. of West Bengal.

ii) Orissa. A State Committee has been formed and work is going on. Money has also been sanctioned for the current financial year.

iii) Manipur. A State Committee has been set up. Being a Part 'C' State, Manipur has approached the Govt. of India in the Ministry of States for sanction of financial allotment.

iv) Tripura. No Committee has yet been formed.

v) Assam. A State Committee has been set up and money has been provided for.

vi) Sikkim-Bhutan- It is proposed not to set up a Committee there. But Shri L.K.Kapur, the Dewan, has been addressed to render all assistance and co-operation in the collection of materials from that area.

vii) Andamans & Nicobar Islands.- There is no necessity for a state Committee there. The Chief Commissioner has promised all help in the collection of materials.

viii) Burma- Attempts to establish good contacts for collection of materials have not yet been successful.

b) Region No.2.

i) Maharashtra-(Marathi speaking area)- As in para 4(vii) above. No State Committee has yet been formed by the Madhya Pradesh Govt.

c) Region No.3.

i) Delhi- A State Committee has been announced only recently vide Appendix 'G'.

ii) Punjab - Formation of a State Committee is still under discussion. Arrangements have not been finalised.

iii) Himachal Pradesh - Same as (ii) above.

iv) PEPSU - State Committee has not been set up. Mr. Gainda Singh, Curator, Patiala Archives has however, been put in charge of a collection of materials available in PEPSU by the State Government. He has already formulated his plan and issued a questionnaire. Mr. Singh has also started his work on the records under the direction of Lala Feroze Chand, regional member of the Board.

v) For collection of materials in West Punjab, NWFP, Baluchistan and Sind un-official contacts are being made. With the guidance of the Chairman, Lala Feroze Chand is trying to enlist the co-operation of the Pakistan authorities. It is difficult to secure official records from these States.

d) Region Nos. 4 & 5.

(Saurashtra, Cutch, Bombay State, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Vindhya Pradesh, Moha Koshal, Hyderabad.) - As in para 4(vii) above.

e) Region No.6

U.P. & Kashmir - As in paras 4(iv)+4(v) above.

f) Region No.7 Bihar & Nepal - As in paras 4(ii) and 4(iii) above.

g) Region No.8

Madras, Mysore, Coorg, Travancore-Cochin & Andhra.

The Governments of Travancore-Cochin and Coorg have set-up State Committees. In the other States it is expected that State Committees will be formed soon. The question of setting up Committees in Madras and Andhra will be settled after the formation of the Andhra State.

U.KINGDOM.

7. Collection of materials from Foreign countries.

i) For collection of materials in U.K. specially in London, attempts have been made through our High Commissioner to collect information about the Old India Office Library.

K. KRISHNA MENON. ii) Max Valuable contact has been made with Mr. V.K.Krishna Menon for securing materials connected with the India League. Further development is awaited. Before leaving for the United States, Mr. Menon has advised that the Board should be in constant touch with him through correspondence so that the matter can be expeditiously attended to. Mr. Menon is, however, of the definite opinion that the three-year period is too short for compilation of the work entrusted to the Board of Editors.

iii) We are in correspondence with Shri S.Dutt, Indian Ambassador in West Germany as well as Mr. Nambiar. Both have promised full co-operation and support. But they have stated that it would take some time to collect valuable materials in Europe bearing on the Freedom Movement in India. Copies of letters written by Tagore, Lenin, Netaji Bose to persons in ^AContinent have been secured from the files of the Education Ministry.

MINISTER.

iv) The Prime Minister has presented the Board with five Azad Hind Stamps received from one of his friends in Germany. He has also promised to supply materials to the Board from his personal letters etc.

HUSSAIN.

v) San Francisco. The Board has received substantial help from Mr. Azim Hussain, Indian Consul-General there. Apart from supplying photostat copies of the famous Ghadar trial, he has secured available materials in the shape of pamphlets, Journals etc. written in English, Urdu, Gurmukhi and Bengali, all connected with Ghadar Party activities.

AJIB-ULLA KHAN.

vi) Afghanistan His Excellency Najib-Ulla Khan, Afghan Ambassador in India has been approached and he has assured all possible help from the Govt. of Afghanistan for the collection of materials in his country.

ALI ZAHIR.

vii) In this connection it may be mentioned that contact has also been established with Mr. Ali Zahir, Minister in U.P. for assisting the Board with materials connected with Indian freedom, activities in countries of Middle East including Afghanistan. It is reliably reported that he has much valuable information in his possession.

8. Prizes.

To stimulate research activities and thereby to facilitate the work of the Board of Editors in its compilation of the proposed History, a number of prizes will be awarded for best essays on ~~public's~~ people's contribution to the Freedom Movement. For details please see Appendix 'H'.

9. This is in brief a short summary of the activities and actual progress made by the Board so far. It is to be borne in mind that although the Board of Editors was announced by the Ministry of Education on the 31st Dec. 1952, it actually started functioning from 24th April, 1953, after it could secure the present office accommodation consisting of two rooms only. It is to be emphasised that due to lack of accommodation, all the different Branches of the Board's office cannot possibly be organised with the result that the desired progress is being considerably hampered. Besides, the help that is expected from the State Govts. in the collection of materials is yet to come in its fullest measure. The expectation of the Board in this regard thus remains unfulfilled so far.

To

All Members of the Board,

Dear Sir,

I think it is necessary in order to facilitate the work of collecting materials that some specific directions should be given to the workers who may be engaged for this purpose. Some general directions have already been given in the following documents regarding the sort of materials that it would be necessary to collect:-

- (i) Letter No. 1722/50-A/2 dated 31/3/50 from the Ministry of Education.
- (ii) The draft outline of the scheme of History adopted at the meeting of the Board of Editors held on January 1953.
- (iii) Letter No.- HFI-8/85-53 dated the 20th Feb. 1953 from Mr. S.M.Ghose, Hon. Secretary, Board of Editors.

A copy of each of these documents is being forwarded to you for ready reference.

I enclose some specific instructions for the collection of materials in order that special attention of the workers may be drawn to materials bearing upon some particular and concrete facts. As you will see, these instructions are by way of supplementing the other documents. They are also illustrative rather than exhaustive in character and should be treated as such.

I shall be glad if you will kindly make any further suggestions in this matter so that on the basis of these I may draw up a further set of instructions for collection of materials.

As you know, there would be a meeting of the Board of Editors, towards the end of July and I suggest that, if necessary, this subject may be considered in that meeting.

Yours faithfully,

SD/- DR. R.C.MAJUMDAR, DIRECTOR.

(DRAFT) GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR THE COLLECTION OF MATERIALS.

The plan and scheme of the History of Freedom Movement, which was adopted at the first meeting of the Board held in January 1953 gives a general idea of the sort of materials to be collected in the different zones. The following directions merely seek to emphasise certain points and are not intended to be an exhaustive or even fairly comprehensive list of works to be done in different zones.

i. In view of the paucity of materials for the pre-Mutiny period special efforts should be made to find out written records published or unpublished, throwing light on the following topics, among others.

a) The first reaction among the people(or different sections of it, such as, Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, etc. if there be any difference of outlook among them in this respect) to the establishment of British Rule. In Bengal, for example, Raja Ram Mohan Roy had in his early life "a feeling of great aversion to the establishment of the British Power in India." But at the age of twenty he changed his views and felt that the Indian were much happier in the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty than were their ancestors. It should be our endeavour to find out, on the basis of written records, how far these different views prevailed in different regions.

b) The spread of English education with special reference to the agencies, institutions, curriculum etc. The first effects of this education on social, religious, and political ideas.

c) The first individual expressions of discontent against British Rule and yearnings for freedom or improvement of political status of the Indians.

d) Organization of associations for political reforms. Specific demands or suggestions should be noted.

e) A short account of the newspapers and periodicals, both in English and Vernacular, which helped to disseminate political views.

f) Political views expressed in local literature, both English and Vernacular.

g) Short biography of persons who moulded public opinion on political matters.

h) Any social or religious reform which had a bearing on the evolution of political ideas or love of liberty.

i) Open resistance or secret conspiracy against the Govt. by any organized body. (Causes and details of operations to be noted.)

II. For the proper study of the Mutiny of 1857 as a part of the National struggle for freedom the following points in relation to different localities deserve careful enquiry.

a) The part played by the civil population in propaganda and actual resistance.

b) The general attitude of the masses towards the Sepoys and the British.

c) Actual incidents in different localities (apart from major military operation or outbreaks of which details are given in certain historical books on the subject).

d) Contemporary records throwing light on the above points (including memoirs, diaries, etc. of persons actually taking part in the outbreak.)

e) Old legends or ballads current in the locality on a (b) and c) above.

III. Period 1857-1885.

a-f) - Same as d-i noted under I.

IV. Period 1885-1905.

a) Attitude of the different sections of the public towards the Congress. b) Growing popularity of the Congress.

c-h) Same as d-i noted under I.

i) Underground movement against the Govt. (statements of persons taking prominent part in these movements should be secured as far as possible.)

V. Period 1905-1918.

a) Anti-Partition agitation, Boycott and Swadeshi Movement in Bengal; the repercussion of these and open resistance to Government in other regions.

- b) Activities of Congress and Muslim League in different localities.
- c) Political activities outside-Congress and Muslim League.
- d) Underground movement (See IV-i)
- e) Terrorism and repressive measures by the Govt. (actual) incidents of torture and oppression by the Police and Jail authorities narrated by the victims should be recorded.)
- f) Summary of political trials with reference to sources of information (whether newspaper, reports, or judicial proceedings or statements by individuals etc.)
- g) Activities of Indian Nationalists in foreign countries (gathered from persons taking part in them).
- h) Participation of Indians in war efforts on behalf of the British.
- VI. Period 1919-1923.**
- a) Satyagraha Movement of 1919—details of activities in different localities.
- b) Non-violent non-co-operation Movement—Central trend and special incidents in different localities.
- Statistical account (of institutions closed and newly started spinning and weaving, number of men resigning office or titles) as far as may be gathered from authentic materials.
- Views and activities of opponents to the movement.
- a) Khilafat Movement (as under b) above.
- d) Preparations for civil disobedience, if any.
- e) Hartal on the visit of the Prince of Wales.
- f) Exodus of Assam Tea-plantation coolies and strike of Rly. and steamer employees.
- g) Peasant Movement in U.P.
- h) Sikh Movement in the Punjab.
- i) Moplah Rebellion
- j) Other local incidents of passive resistance (e.g. Chirila village incident in Andhra, Contai-Union Board resistance in Bengal.)
- k) Government measures to suppress the movement (natural and statistical account.)
- VII. Period 1924-30.**
- a) Activities of Congress and Swarajya parties.
- b) Hindu-Muslim riots,
- c) Hartal on the visit of Simon Commission.
- d) Labour Movement.

- S
- e) Revolutionary activities.
 - f) Repressive Measures of the Government.
- VIII- Period 1930-1947.
- a) Civil Disobedience Movement in different localities (General trend and nature, special incidents, prominent personalities, statistical account, part taken by Women.).
 - b) Activities of Congress, Muslim League and other parties (Socialist, Hindu Sabha, Forward Block, Communists, R.S.S. etc.).
 - c) Political activities in Indian States.
 - d) 1942-August Movement.
 - e) Repressive Measures of Government.

General.

Special endeavour should be made to collect materials, such as, newspaper reports, books, biographies, court cases records, personal statements, eye-witnesses account contemporary literature, photographs, published leaflets, posters, booklets etc. which might be of use in understanding any phase of the revolutionary movements.

Collection should also be made for this purpose of folk songs, dramas, literature and other arts etc. which directly or indirectly helped the Freedom Movement.

M E M O R A N D U M.

The Board has to decide the question about the beginning of the Freedom Movement. Normally speaking, the question of regaining freedom does not arise until it is lost, and it stands to reason, therefore, that the history of Freedom Movement in India should begin after the dates when the different parts of India were subjugated by the British. It has, however, been suggested in some quarters (and one of the gentlemen present in the last meeting of the Board gave expression to this view) that we should take into consideration the causes that led to the loss of our independence and therefore, incidentally treat the period following the disintegration of the Mughal Empire. If I remember alright the gentleman referred to above suggested that we should begin from the invasion of Nadir Shah. Personally I do not approve of this idea and I think a discussion into the causes which led to the loss of independence would unnecessarily involve us into many intriguing problems, no solution of which is possible at present.

However, it is necessary that the Board should make up its mind on this point so that there may be no misunderstanding or controversy after the first draft is prepared.

I propose to begin with a short reference to the gradual conquest of the different regions of India by the British and trace the beginnings of Freedom Movement in those regions after such conquests.

It is also to be distinctly understood that although we are writing the history of the Freedom Movement, a clear conception or desire for freedom from the British yoke did not manifest itself to the Indian Intelligentia till long after the Congress was started. To begin with, therefore, we shall concentrate more on demand for political reforms i.e. removal of abuses and granting of extension of power and a higher political status to the Indians.

It is true that there were resistance movements some of which may have a more deliberate aim to drive the British, but this cannot be regarded as a continuous movement backed by the political leaders either of the Congress or of the Organizations that preceded it during the 19th Century. While, therefore, we should take full cognizance of the different resistance - movements and the great rising of 1857 as an attempt to drive away the British either from certain localities or from India, we have to Freedom Movement in a more liberal manner so far as the political evolution is concerned, and we have to include in our history the beginnings of those demands for political reform, and extension of political rights and privileges which ultimately culminated in the open demand for Swaraj in the Congress Session of 1906 and an absolute independence on the occasion of the annual Session of the Congress in 1930 at Lahore.

I mention these facts so that we may have a clear idea of the extended meaning we propose to give to the Freedom Movement. I believe that if these preliminary points are made quite clear and are generally agreed by all, there would be less occasion for difference of opinion at a later stage. I am, therefore, circulating this note to the Members of the Board for an expression of their opinion.

FOR THE POLITICAL SUFFERERS.BY R.C. MAJUMDAR.FORM - 1

1. Name.
2. Father's name.
- 3 Date and place of birth.
4. Home address.
5. Present Address.
6. Educational qualifications,
(State the names of examinations passed and the schools or colleges attended, as far as possible with the dates.)
7. If you were a member of any organisation, political Associations or bodies, give a short account of their names and activities on the annexed sheet.
8. If you were not a member of any such body, state as far as possible in a chronological order the activities in which you were engaged, noting particularly if you were involved in any Police case. If there were any such cases, state the details such as the charges, punishment place where tried and such other details as may be of importance. All these may be noted in a separate sheet.
9. Names of persons with whom you were intimately associated in your political work and who are fairly conversant with your activities.

8'
DETAILS TO BE FILLED UP BY PERSONS
WHO ARE MEMBERS OF ANY ORGANISATION,
POLITICAL BODY OR ASSOCIATION.

(SEE ITEM 7 OF FORM I.)

- I. Name of the Body or the Association.**
- 2. Date of the foundation and its prominent leaders (to be stated as far as possible in a chronological order).**
- 3. The objects of the Body or the Association.**
- 4. The method of its work.**
- 5. Its branches in Bengal and outside.**
- 6. The part you personally took in furtherance of the objects of the Association, give details with the dates.**
- 7. Names of prominent persons with whom you generally worked together and who are well conversant with your activities.**
- 8. How far in your opinion the activities of the Association in General or any action in particular helped the cause of India's freedom.**
- 9. How far in your opinion did the work of your Association meet with public approval and general sympathy and support from the men of your locality.**
- 10. Was there any religious or spiritual background to the activities of the Association? If so, give a brief account of the measures taken to give expression to it, or to inculcate the spirit among the members.**
- 11. Briefly mention the important incidents within your personal knowledge which may be considered to be an important episode in the struggle for freedom. Accuracy of details is specially necessary.**
- 12. If you have any special views in regard to the political struggle during the last half a century, please write them on a separate sheet as briefly as possible.**
- 13. Had you any religious or spiritual background in taking the part in the struggle for freedom?**

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- In No.3. Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan, N.W.F.P., P.E.P.S.U., Himachal Pradesh, Bilaspur, & Delhi. | Lala Shri Feroze Chand, 130, Khyber Pass Mess, DELHI-8
- In No.4. Saurashtra, Cutch, Gujrat, Bombay, and Hyderabad. |
- In No.5. Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, Bhopal, Mahakoshal & Vindhya Pradesh. | Shri Balvantray G.Mehta, M.P., 18, Queensway, NEW DELHI.
- In No.6. U.P. & Kashmir. | Dr. Syed Mahmud, M.P. Chairman, Chapra, Bihar, Delhi address during Parliament Session- 52, South Avenue, New Delhi, Prof. M. Habib, Muslim University, Aligarh, & Acharya Narendra Deva, M.P. Vice-Chancellor, Hindu University, Banaras,
- In No.7. Bihar & Nepal. | Dr. Syed Mahmud, M.P. Chairman, Chapra, Bihar, Address during Parliament Session-52, South Avenue, New Delhi.
- In No.8. Madras, Mysore, Kerala, Coorg. | Prof. K.A. Nilakanta Sastri, University of Mysore, - Mysore, Madras address- Nileswar, Edward Ellioots Road, Madras-4

15

(TRUE COPY.)
No. 1722, 50-A.2,
Government of India,
Ministry of Education.

New Delhi 3.

the 31st March, 1950.

From

P.N.Kirpal, Esquire, I.I.A.(Oxon)LL.B.,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India,

To

I. All State Governments, Unions and Chief Commissioners,
2. All Vice-Chancellors of Universities in India,

Sub:-COMPIRATION OF A HISTORY OF FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA
COLLECTION OF NECESSARY MATERIAL.

Sir, As the State Governments are perhaps aware, the Ministry
you
of Education have undertaken the task of compiling an authoritative
History of the Freedom Movement in India, the purpose of which is
not merely to have a correct record of the significant phases in
India's national history but also to place before the world at
large the various phases and techniques of this struggle which
was unique in its character. The Government of India have, there-
fore, as a first step, appointed a Committee under the Chairman-
ship of Dr. Tara Chand, M.A.D.Phil, Educational Adviser to the
Government of India, to supervise the collection from all possible
sources of the necessary material for the preparation of such a
History. The Committee propose to make a survey from the year
1870, i.e. a few years prior to the foundation of the Indian
National Congress, to 15th August, 1947, when India attained inde-
pendence. For this purpose it will be necessary for the Committee
to examine all records-official and non-official available in
India. Enquiries will also be made from foreign countries for the
supply of necessary material.

2. The Govt. of India believe that considerable material is
in possession of the State Government in the shape of records,
in your possession
police diaries, memoirs of the political leaders, living and dead,
newspapers, both contemporary and defunct, leaflets, pictures,
illustrations, blocks, etc. which may throw some light on the
history of freedom movement. especially the records of Home,
Prison, and judicial departments and Governor's Secretariat which
are likely to prove more informative. The Government of India
would be glad if the State Government will assist this Ministry
you
and furnish to them as much useful material as is available in the
preparation of History.

21

Any information concerning such material of names and addresses of such persons as may have either first hand knowled of any events or phases of the struggle or have in their possession letters, papers etc. which may throw light upon the history may also kindly be furnished to this Ministry.

Yours faithfully,

SD/- (RAM LAL.)
FOR DEPUTY SECRETARY.

No. 1722/50-A.2

Copy to all Ministries of the Government of India with the request that all possible information on the subject available with them may be furnished to this Ministry at an early date.

By order,

SD/- (RAM LAL.)
UNDER SECRETARY.

DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SCHEME APPROVED AT THE
MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EDITORS HELD ON THE
JANUARY 3RD ,1953.

P A R T - I

INTRODUCTORY.

1. Condition of India on the eve of the British "Conquest"
2. Resistance against the East India Company's rule up to 1805.
 - (b) From 1805- 1857.
 - (c) Movement of 1857-58, mainly from political and national rather than military point of view. Special attempt should be made to collect materials throwing light on the (i) attitude of the people at large towards this movement and the part they took in it, with a view to making an objective restudy of the whole subject, (ii) and also of excesses committed on both sides.
3. (d) Wahabi Movement.
Other resistance Movements (Open or Secret) up to 1885.
4. Intellectual background for the betterment of political status up to 1885.
5. Organised attempts for political reform before 1885.

P A R T - II

(I) Congress.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| 1885- 1905 | (a) Left-Wing Parties. |
| 1906-1916. | (b) Under ground Activities |
| 1917- 1919. | in India and Outside. |
| 1919-1921. | (c) Responsive Co-operation, |
| 1921- 1928. | |
| 1929- 1942. | |
| 1943- 1947. | |

2. MUSLIM AND THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

- 1.Prior to 1885.
- 2.1885-1906.
- 3.1906-1916.
- 4.1916-1936.
- 5.1936-1941.
- 6.1941-1947.

Red Shirt Movement in N.W.F.P.

3. External Influences on the Freedom Movement, including Industrial revolution.
4. I.N.A.
5. Subsidiary movements such as Labour, Kisan, Youth, Students, Women and Gurdwara and State People's Movement.

21

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDITORS,
HISTORY OF FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA,
21, QUEENSWAY, NEW DELHI.

Ref. No. HFI-8/85-53

February, 20, 1953.

Dear Sir,

The Board of Editors constituted for compiling the History of the Freedom Movement in India have had under consideration the question of methodically and scientifically collecting material which, it will be realised, is an arduous task in consideration of the fact that the period under review commences from 1857 and closes in the year 1952. It has been tentatively decided that the work of collecting materials should be directed in the following spheres.

(i) HISTORY OF EVENTS.

It may be made clear that since 1857, organised activities as well as isolated action took place throughout India calculated to demoralise British rule resulting in its final overthrow. These events should be compiled from authoritative sources in a chronological order showing their origin, development and the results including failures and the reasons therefor. Special research should be instituted in unfathoming sources of materials connected with secret revolutionary activities to find out whether there was any link between these and the 1857 movement. All official records on the subject in the possession of the British Government have been destroyed. In respect of the period 1859- 1885 an intensive study of original sources is essential.

(ii) JOURNALISTIC LITERATURE.

As is well-known, in any upsurge of national upheaval, a significant part is played by journals. There was no exception in this regard so far as the Freedom Movement in India is concerned. Numerous journals, daily, bi-weekly, fortnightly sprang up with the sole object of stimulating the nationalist spirit and their contribution in the building up of the movement is not negligible. Mention may specially be made of papers like Vande Mataram edited by Aurobindo, Keshri edited by Tilak, Al Hilal by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, and Gandhiji's Young India and Navayuga, which are still considered as treasures. It is accordingly suggested that journalistic productions should be investigated for assessing their contribution towards imparting life to the Freedom Movement. The approach in this regard should be scientific without any bias and prejudice.

(iii) LITERATURE.

In any revolution or freedom movement, contemporary literature plays a very important role, e.g. the writings of Voltaire and Rousseau vis a vis their influence on the moulding of the French Revolution. Literature being more or less a forceful and beautiful representation of contemporary social life, the movements that shook British India undoubtedly left their impression on poets and authors who in their turn gave their best to feed the movement. A historical study of literature from this point of view should be conducted to ascertain their worth in the field of national movement. Due weight may be given to the writings of political leaders with a facile pen. Similar importance should be attached to national songs (e.g. Vande Mataram, Hindusthan Hamara etc.) dohas, folklores, visual dramas etc.

2. A number of other potent factors which influenced the Freedom Movement directly and indirectly should demand attention. The Industrial Revolution in Europe, the impact of European culture, the American War of Independence, the French Revolution, the Italian War of Independence and the personalities connected with it, the Russian Revolution and the two Great World Wars and other wars like the Boer War, etc., each produced its effects upon the eager minds of men whose activities determined the shape of the Freedom Movement. An objective study in this field is called for.

3. To facilitate work connected with the compilation of the History of the Freedom Movement, the Board have provisionally decided to demarcate the following periods which coincide with certain distinct phases of the movement.

- (a) 1857- 1884.
- (b) 1885- 1917, (1885-1905-1917)
- (c) 1918- 1921 (1917-1919-1921)
- (d) 1922- 1928,
- (e) 1929- 1937;
- and (f) 1938- 1942-1947-1952.

In the matter of collection of materials on the lines indicated in the preceding paragraphs, these periods may also be taken into consideration so that it may be possible to proceed in a well defined manner.

4. The Board want to impress on all concerned the national importance of the work and it is, therefore, requested that efforts should forthwith be made in all seriousness and sincerity in order that this sacred task may be discharged within the stipulated period of three years.

Yours faithfully,

(S.M.GHOSE.)
HONY MEMBER SECY.

To

Sohri _____

(TRUE COPY)
NO.F.22-3/53-A.2,
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

New Delhi, 2

tho

17th March, 1953.

From:-

Shri L.R.Sethi,
Doputy Secrotary to the Govt.of India.

To

All State Govornments.

Sub:- COMPILATION OF A HISTORY OF FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN
INDIA. --

Sir,

I am directed to refer to this Ministry's letter No.1722-50-A.2 dated the 31st March, 1950 on the subject mentioned above and to say that, as the State Governments are aware, the Government of India have set up a Board of Editors comprising nine Members under the Chairmanship of Dr. Syed Mahmud, Member of Parliament. A copy of the Resolution constituting the committee, is also enclosed for ready reference. A small Secretariat has also been set up at 21, Queensway, New Delhi under the Honorary Secretary of the Board of Editors, Shri S.M.Ghoso, M.P.

The Board held its first meeting at New Delhi on 2nd and 3rd January 1953 and inter alia passed the following Resolution:-

"The Board requests all State Governments to appoint Committees in consultation with this Board to assist the Board in the collection of materials for writing a history of the freedom Movement in India. These State Committees may be provided with funds for this purpose by the State Governments and authorised to incur necessary expenditure."

The Government of India strongly support the above Resolution and recommend the appointment by the State Government of the Regional Committees if this has not already been done. The Government of India will appreciate if all possible facilities are provided by the State Government to the Board in its difficult task of collecting material for writing the History.

The Honorary Secretary of the Board of Editors, Shri S.M.Ghoso, M.P., to whom a copy of this letter is being endorsed, will be writing to the State Government separately on this subject and I am to request that further correspondence in the matter may please be had with him direct.

* (The material already furnished by the State Government to this Ministry in response to the letter referred to in para 1 above is being passed on to Shri S.M.Ghoso, the Hon.Secrotary of the Board.

* () for Chief Commissioner, Coorg,
Uttar Pradesh Government,
Madras Government.
West Bengal Government.
Chief Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh.
Government of Hyderabad,
Government of Bihar.
Chief Commissioner, Vindhya Pradesh.
Chief Commissioner Ajmer,

Yours faithfully,

SD/--(L.R.SETHI.)
DEPUTY SECRETARY.

P.T.O.

A.P /

Copy with a copy of this Ministry's letter No.1722-50-A.2 dated the 31st March 1950 with the material received from the State Governments in response thereto is forwarded herewith together with this Ministry file No.F.22-5/50-A.2 from which necessary extracts may be taken and the file returned to this Ministry for record. It is requested that this material for the History may kindly be kept in safe custody. A statement giving the nature of the replies received from the various State Governments to this Ministry's letter of 31st March 1950, is also enclosed. It is requested that a copy of the letter addressed to the State Governments may be endorsed to this Ministry.

By order,

SD/- T.S.KRISHNAMURTI.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

To,

Shri S.M.Ghose, M.P.,
21, Queensway,
NEW DELHI.

23

(T R U E C O P Y.)

NO. HFI- 8/82-53.
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDITORS,
HISTORY OF FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA,
21, QUEENSWAY, NEW DELHI.

February 20, 1953.

From

Surendra Mohan Ghose, M.P.
Honorary Secretary, Board of Editors,
History of Freedom Movement in India.

To

Subject:- TO APPOINT STATE COMMITTEES FOR COLLECTION
OF MATERIALS FOR THE COMPILATION OF THE
HISTORY OF FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

Dear Sir,

You are perhaps aware that the Government of India, Ministry of Education have set up a Board of Editors in connection with the compilation of the History of Freedom Movement in India consisting of the following nine members:-

1. Dr. Syed Mahmud, M.P. Chairman.
2. Shri. Balvantray G. Mehta, M.P.,
3. Dr. S.N. Sen.
4. Prof. M. Habib.
5. Prof. K.A. Nilakanta Sastri.
6. Mahamahopadhyaya D.V. Potdar.
7. Acharya Narendra Dev, M.P.
8. Dr. R.C. Majumdar.
9. Shri Surendra Mohan Ghose, M.P. Hon. Secretary.

In its first meeting held in January 1953, the Board passed a resolution which is as follows:-

"The Board requests all State Governments to appoint State Committees in consultation with this Board to assist the Board in the collection of materials for writing a history of the Freedom Movement in India. These State Committees may be provided with funds for this purpose by the State Governments and authorised to incur necessary expenditure."

Accordingly I would request you to see that the State Committee is formed immediately in consultation with necessary funds may be placed at its disposal.

I hope you fully realise the national importance of the work and accordingly I trust that the State Committee will start functioning in the current financial year.

I shall be grateful to be informed of the action you have taken in this regard.

Yours faithfully,

SD/-S.M.GHOSE.
HONY. SECRETARY.

24

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE,
7, JANTAR MANTAR ROAD, NEW DELHI

Circular No. 5

February 2, 1953.

To

All P.C.C.s.

Dear Friend,

You are probably aware that the Government of India have appointed a Board of Editors for writing a History of the Freedom Movement in India. Dr. Syed Mahmud is the Chairman and Shri Surendra Mohan Ghose is the Hon. Secretary of the Board. You can very well appreciate the desirability of writing such a history. To facilitate matters the country has been divided into several regions. We are giving below the names of the regions and the members in charge with their addresses:-

REGIONS.

MEMBERS IN CHARGE & ADDRESSES.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Burma, Sikkim, Manipur, Tripura, Bhutan, Khasi States and Andamans. | (a) Dr. R.C. Majumdar, 4, Bepin Pal Road, P.O. Kalighat, Calcutta.
(b) Dr. S.N. Sen, Vice Chancellor, University of Delhi, Delhi.
(c) Shri S.M. Ghose, M.P., 21, Queensway, NEW DELHI. |
| 2. Maharashtra (Marathi-speaking areas) | Mahamahopadhyaya D.V. Potdar, Lokakalyan, 77, Shanwarwada, POONA - 2 |
| 3. Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan, Northwest Frontier, Pepsu, Himachal Pradesh and Bilashpur. | Shri Feroze Chand, 130, Khyberpass Mess, Delhi - 6 |
| 4. Saurashtra, Cutch, Gujrat & Bombay. | Shri Balvantray Mehta, M.P. 18, Queensway, NEW DELHI. |
| 5. Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, Ajmer, Bhopal, Mahakoshal and Vindhya Pradesh. | -----do----- |
| 6. U.P. & Kashmir. | (a) Dr. Syed Mahmud, M.P., 52, South Avenue, NEW DELHI.
(b) Prof. M. Habib, Aligarh University, Aligarh, U.P.
(c) Acharya Narendra Dev, M.P., Vice Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras, U.P. |
| 7. Bihar & Nepal. | Dr. Syed Mahmud, M.P., 52, South Avenue, New Delhi. |
| 8. Madras, Mysore, Kerala, Hyderabad, and Karnatak. | Prof. S.A. Nilakantha Sastri, University of Mysore, Mysore. |

P.T.O.

19'

The following information is required from the State
Congress Committees:-

1. Particulars of publications bearing upon the freedom movement, should there be any published under its authority.
2. List of authoritative books on the freedom movement in the regional or any other language, if possible with names and addresses of publishers.
3. List of persons who should be interviewed with a view to obtaining authentic information regarding the freedom movement. A short note on the activities of each person should also be given.
4. Information relating to unpublished manuscripts dealing with the freedom movement, especially any relating to the 1857 revolt or movements and events which occurred before 1857 and during the period 1857-1918.
5. Copies of the illegal books, booklets, pamphlets, bulletins, etc. published by Congressmen or others during the various strugglers for freedom.
6. Complete files of newspapers containing useful information regarding the freedom movement.

We shall be grateful if the information asked for is sent either to Shri Surendra Mohan Ghose, or to any of the other members who are incharge of the particular regions.

Yours sincerely,

SD/- (BALVANTRAY MEHTA.)
GENERAL SECRETARY

25

HELP AND ASSISTANCE EXPECTED FROM
THE STATE COMMITTEES.

I. PERSONNEL OF STATE COMMITTEES.

The State Governments should, as far as possible, maintain the non-party complexion of the composition of the State Committee. The personnel of the Committee may be selected out of politicians, Members of the Parliament, Members of the Legislative Assembly, Journalists, Educationalists and public men. Government officials may be avoided as Members of the Committee, as far as possible.

In order to expedite the Committee's work and for harmonious working of the Committee an official may be appointed as the Member Secretary of the Committee.

2. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE STATE COMMITTEE & THE BOARD OF EDITORS.

The Member-in-charge of the Region shall be an ex-officio member of all the State Committees in his region.

The State Committee should collect materials under the direct supervision of the Member-in-charge of the region.

Persons who are to collect materials should be appointed in consultation with the regional member.

The preparation of the Budget and plan of work for the State Committee should be done in consultation with the regional member.

3. IMMEDIATE TASK.
The State Committee should appoint research workers to study materials already in possession of State Governments.

Collection of materials from newspaper files and printed books etc. on the subject.

Recording of statements from persons who have participated in the freedom struggle and from those who had direct knowledge and information on the subject.

4. FUNDS.
The State Government should provide the State Committee with some fund immediately to enable it to carry on the work effectively.

5. ACCOMMODATION.
The State Government should provide some office accommodation for the State Committee.

21

6. THE STATE HISTORY.

The State Government may utilise the materials collected by the State Committee for the use of the Board of Editors, for writing a separate history of Freedom Movement in that particular State. Separate and special arrangements have to be made by the State for this purpose.

(S.M.GHOSE.)
HONORABLE MEMBER SECRETARY.

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES FOR COLLECTING
& SIFTING MATERIALS.

- - - - -

The plan and scheme of the History of Freedom Movement, which was adopted at the first meeting of the Board held in January, 1953, gives a general idea of the sort of materials to be collected in the different zones. The following directions merely seek to emphasise certain points and are not intended to be an exhaustive or even fairly comprehensive list of works to be done in different zones.

I. In view of the paucity of materials for the pre-Mutiny period special efforts should be made to find out written records published or unpublished, throwing light on the following topics, among others.

a) The first reaction among the people (or different sections of it, such as, Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, etc. if there be any difference of outlook among them in this respect) to the establishment of British Rule. In Bengal, for example, Raja Ram Mohan Roy had in his early life 'a feeling of great aversion to the establishment of the British power in India'. But at the age of twenty he changed his views and felt that the Indians were much happier in the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty than were their ancestors. It should be our endeavour to find out, on the basis of written records, how far these different views prevail in different regions.

b) The spread of English education with special reference to the agencies, institutions, curriculum etc. The first effects of this education on social, religious and political ideas.

c) The first individual expressions of discontent against British Rule and yearnings for freedom or improvement of political status of the Indians.

d) Organisation of associations for political reforms. Specific demands or suggestion should be noted.

e) A short account of the newspapers and periodicals, both in English and Vernacular, which helped to disseminate political views.

f) Political views expressed in local literature, both English and Vernacular.

g) Short bibliographies of important personalities who moulded public opinion on political matters, or otherwise helped in the cause of freedom.

h) Any social or religious reform which had a bearing on the evolution of political ideas or love of liberty.

i) Open resistance or secret conspiracy against the Government by any organized body. (Causes and details of operations to be noted.)

j) Economic factors that underlay any resistance movement, secret conspiracy or evolution of political ideals.

II. For the proper study of the Mutiny of 1857, as a part of the National struggle for freedom, the following points in relation to different localities deserve ~~careful~~ enquiry.

a) The part played by the civil population in propaganda and actual resistance.

b) The general attitude of the masses towards the Sepoys and the British.

c) Actual incidents in different localities (apart from major military operation or outbreaks of which details are given in current historical books on the subject).

d) Contemporary records throwing light on the above points (including memoirs, diaries, etc. of persons actually taking part in the outbreak).

e) Old legends or ballads current in the locality on (b) and (c) above.

III. Period 1857-1885.

a-f) - same as d-i noted under I.

IV. Period 1885-1905.

a) Attitude of the different sections of the public.

b) Growing popularity of the Congress.

c-h) same as d-i noted under I.

i) Underground movement against the Govt. (Statements of persons taking prominent part in these movements should be secured as far as possible.)

v) Period 1905-1918.

a) Anti-partition agitation, boycott and swadeshi movement in Bengal; the repercussion of these and open resistance to Government in other regions.

b) Activities of Congress and Muslim League in different localities.

c) Political activities outside-Congress and Muslim League.

d) Underground movement (See IV-i).

e) Terrorism and repressive measures by the Govt. (actual) incidents of torture and oppression by the police and jail authorities narrated by the victims should be recorded.

f) Summary of political trials with reference to sources of information (whether newspaper, reports, or judicial proceedings or statements by individuals etc.)

g) Activities of Indian Nationalists in foreign countries (gathered from persons taking part in them).

h) Participation of Indians in war efforts on behalf of the British.

i) An effort should be made to procure a copy of Bhavani Mandir by Sri Aurobindo.

VI. Period 1919-1923.

a) Satyagraha Movement of 1919 - details of activities in different localities.

b) Non-violent non-cooperation Movement - Central trend and special incidents in different localities.

Statistical account (of institutions closed and newly started spinning and weaving, number of men resigning office or titles) as far as may be gathered from authentic materials.

Views and activities of opponents to the Movement.

c) Khilafat Movement (as under b) above,

d) Preparations for civil disobedience, if any,

e) Hartal on the visit of the Prince of Wales,

f) Exodus of Assam Tea-plantation coolies and strike of Rail-way and Steamer employees.

g) Peasant Movement in U.P.,

h) Sikh Movement in the Punjab.

i) Moplah Rebellion.

j) Other local incidents of passive resistance. (e.g. Chirla village incident in Andhra, Contai-Union Board resistance in Bengal).

k) Government measures to suppress the movement (natural and statistical account).

VII. Period 1924-30.

a) Activities of Congress and Swarajya parties.

b) Hindu-Muslim riots.

c) Hartal on the visit of Simon Commission.

d) Labour Movement.

e) Revolutionary activities.

f) Repressive Measures of the Government.

VIII. Period 1930-1947.

a) Civil Disobedience Movement in different localities (General trend and nature, special incidents, prominent personalities, statistical account, part taken by women).

b) Activities of Congress, Muslim League and other parties (Socialist, Hindu Maha Sabha, Forward Block, Communists, RSS etc.)

c) Political activities in Indian States.

d) 1942 - August Movement.

e) Repressive Measures of the Government.

GENERAL:

Special endeavour should be made to collect materials, such as newspaper reports, books, biographies, court cases records, personal statements, eye-witnesses accounts, contemporary literature, photographs, published leaflets, posters, booklets etc. which might be of use in understanding any phase of the revolutionary movements.

Collection should be made for the purpose of Folk songs, dramas, literature and other arts etc. which directly or indirectly helped the Freedom Movement.

A general Bibliography of available documents in each region should be drawn up as early as possible and sent to the Central office.

Each Regional Member should send to the Central Office, in the first instance, materials bearing upon the period prior to 1885 after properly sifting them.

The member I/C of each region should draw up directives for his region in the light of the above general directions, and should send them to the Central office for information and suggestions.

direct supervision of the Member-in-charge of the region.

Persons who are to collect materials should be appointed in consultation with the regional member.

The preparation of the Budget and plan of work for the State Committee should be done in consultation with the regional member.

3. IMMEDIATE TASK.

The State Committee should appoint research workers to study materials already in possession of State Governments.

Collection of materials from newspaper files and printed books etc. on the subject.

Recording of statements from persons who have participated in the freedom struggle and from those who had direct knowledge and information on the subject.

4. FUNDS.

The State Government should provide the State Committee with some fund immediately to enable it to carry on the work effectively.

5. ACCOMMODATION.

The State Government should provide some office accommodation for the State Committee.

29

HELP AND ASSISTANCE EXPECTED FROM
THE STATE COMMITTEES.

I. PERSONNEL OF STATE COMMITTEES.

The State Governments should, as far as possible, maintain the non-party complexion of the composition of the State Committee. The personnel of the Committee may be selected out of politicians, Members of the Parliament, Members of the Legislative Assembly, Journalists, Educationalists and public men. Government officials may be avoided as Members of the Committee, as far as possible.

In order to expedite the Committee's work and for harmonious working of the Committee an official may be appointed as the Member Secretary of the Committee.

2. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE STATE COMMITTEE & THE BOARD OF EDITORS.

The Member-in-charge of the Region shall be an ex-officio member of all the State Committees in his region.

The State Committee should collect materials under the direct supervision of the Member-in-charge of the region.

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• ACCOMMODATION.

The State Government should provide some office accommodation for the State Committee,

6. THE STATE HISTORY.

The State Government may utilise the materials collected by the State Committee for the use of the Board of Editors, for writing a separate history of Freedom Movement in that particular State. Separate and special arrangements have have to be made by the State for this purpose.

(S.M.GHOSE.)
HONY MEMBER SECRETARY:

32

DRAFT REPORT.

The work of collecting materials for the History of Freedom Movement in India is being carried out partly by the Central Office in Delhi and partly by the committees appointed in different states. The work of the central office consists primarily of :

- 1) Utilizing the resources available in Delhi
- 2) directing the collection of materials in the States.

As regards (1) the following works have already been accomplished i.e. preparation of bibliography and completion of a list of important books available in the different libraries in Delhi.

The valuable records in the National Archives of India are bound to be of great importance and for this purpose one of the assistants to the editor has been specially employed to explore them.

A comprehensive note has also been prepared on all the resistance movements openly directed against the British throughout India, particularly during the 19th Century.

Recently the library of the All India Congress Committee has also been visited and arrangements are being made to make a proper list not only of the printed books, but also of the records available therein relating to the important phases of activities of the Indian National Congress, specially after 1921.

As regards (2), a body of general directions has been drawn up and sent to the different zones by way of suggesting the proper line on which the workers engaged in collecting

-3-

materials should proceed. In addition, specific direct ones are being sent from time to time, drawing the attention of the different zones to important and specific events or movements on which further detailed information is necessary.

In addition to the above work, a comprehensive note is being prepared on the documents that are been sent to the central office with the Ministry of Education and the governments of the various provinces.

It has been decided to divide the history in three broad periods and it is proposed to take up writing the history of the first period as soon as sufficient materials are collected. For this purpose, important books are to be studied and proper summaries are being compiled. All these arrangements are necessary before the actual writing of history can be started. It is necessary to have a close of the year in the beginning of next year, it will be possible to take up the actual writing.

*Relegended
18/9/53*

APPENDIX -
SELECTED SAMPLE OF FILES.

34

Proscription of the issue of Ananda Bazar Patrika dated 29/12/29 (copy on record).

Hindustan Samyavadi Sangha. The file contains a translation of the Programme of Subhas Bose's Socialist organisation "Naba Bharat Sabha" and a resume of document entitled "Task Ahead".

Short Note on the various terrorist groups in Calcutta and their Mofussil connections.

Extracts from the Jugantar newspaper (copy of the Jugantar News paper on record.)

Dacca Jugantar organisation. The file contains a note on the Jugantar Party in Dacca.

The Sigma Party.

Proceedings of meeting held in Barisal (Printed speeches in Bengali on record in the file.)

Proceedings of meetings held in Mymensingh (printed speech in Bengali on record in the file.)

Independence League of India or Indian National Independence League. A short Note on "The Independence for India League" Bengal Branch is on record in the file.

Revolutionary Centre at Mymensingh Report of D.I.O. regarding the members and their activities on record.

Delhi Session of the All India Muslim League 11th Session 31.12.18 (Printed copy of the resolutions passed by the Muslim League and an objectionable speech delivered by Dr. M.A. Ansari Chairman are on record.)

Recruitment of females for the formation of a Women's Revolutionary Party. The file contains a list of women in each district who were known or suspected to be concerned in terrorist and communist movement with their party affiliation. Also the effusions of Surya Sen and Priti Vaddadar (two well known revolutionaries are on record on the file).

New Mahomedan Revolutionary Party in Bengal, 4 copy of a report of an informer regarding the activities of this party is on the file.

Miscellaneous file in connection with the Rowlatt Committee Report which contains an interesting Statement of a detenu volunteered by him, and taken down at his dictation, regarding his opinion of the revolutionary movement.

Collection of exhibits in Political cases for the Rowlatt Committee.

Printed Notes compiled by Mr. J.C. Nixon, I.C.S. in 1917 on outrages committed between 1906 and 1917 (Eight volumes.)

Note on the Mymensingh non Dacca parties. (printed note on record.)

Publication of a Bengali pamphlet entitled "Svagatam" by Mr. Chittaranjan Das (Review on record).

An objectionable speech made by Abul Kalam Azad at the Darul Irshad on 7.2.16 (translation on record) Also copy of notes from the lectures of Abul Kalam Azad delivered in the class of the Darul Irshad.

Ciphore found in the house search of Surendra Ghosh of the Dandas Hostel (several intercepted letters of interest are also in the file.)

The Jamiat Bazbylla Society started by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. A Mahommedan secret society (printed note on the society on record.)

A note dated 13.7.17 by Mr. L.H. Colson regarding the revolutionary parties, the Dacca Annshilan Samity and Jugantar in the District of Tiprera (Printed copy on record.)

The Ram Krishna Mission, its origin and growth, more particularly with reference to its political complexion (printed Note on record.)

Note on political situation in Madaripur dated 16/3/15 and written by Mr. L.H. Colson Spl. Supdt of Police I.B. (copy on record) also a printed note in book form dated 16/1/15 on the political situation in Madanipur written by the D.I.G. of Police I.B. (copy on record.)

An apreciation of the Political situation in Bengal for the year 1914, prepared by the Inspector General of Police on 18/2/15.

A printed note on political sadhus. (copy on record).

"Krishaker Sarbanash" (The ruin of the peasants) a proscribed book (copy on record.)

Question of the deportation of Srish Ch. Ghosh and Jyotish Ch. Ghosh concerned in the Dalhousie Square Bomb case (contains a strictly confidential letter from the D.C. unopened and sealed.)

Miscellaneous papers in the Alipore Bomb Case containing copy of the leaflet "Jugantar" dated 13/6/190

Agitation in Kishoreganj Sub Division, Mymensingh (Printed Note on record.)

Printed report on the political situation in Bengal 1913-14.

Persons who are acquainted with the formula of making bombs. (Printed statements showing the names of persons who are known to be bom-makers, on record.)

Anushilan Samiti.

The Bhawani Mandir - a pamphlet (Note by Mr. Denham on the Pamphlet.)

Printed reports on Samities in the Dacca Division, Eastern Bengal and Assam 1908, (Supplementary and second supplementary Reports on record also.)

36

Note on the Political association in Bengal (1909).

'Sipahi Juddher Itihas' by Panchouri Banerji a proscribed book (No copy on record - only a review).

Fortnightly reports on the progress of the Anti-Partition agitation and the Swadeshi Movement (1906-1907) ~~six volumes.~~

India and communism.

Brief History of the Political Agitation in the District of Mymensingh.

Reports on the Anti-partition Agitation 1906.

Measures for the superession of anarchy and ^{Sedition} and vigilance over press.

Short Note on the New ~~Violence~~ Party.

The All India Standing Committee of the Indian National Congress and the Congress Movement in 1907 (proceedings of).

Printed Book set on the Ram Krishna Mission Howrah.
(a political organisation).

Green list (corrected upto the end of 1921.)

List of common Bengali songs on record in the political Branch, criminal investigation department. (1902)

List of members connected with Bengal (Burma).

B.R. - Bengal Revolutionary.

Brief Summary of political events in the Province of Bengal during the year 1940.

X Account of the Revolutionary movement in Bengal.

Account of the Revolutionary movement in Bengal.

Account of the Revolutionary organisations in Bengal other than the Dacca Anushilan Samiti. Compiled by J.C. Nixon, I.C.S.

An account of the Revolutionary organisations in Bengal (Eastern) ~~mixing them~~ with special reference to the Dacca Anushilan Samiti (Part II - vol. II) (Part I & II - vol - I)

56. 57. (Part II - vol II)
Note on the Jugantar gang subsequent to the search of Manicktala garden. Report on the Jugantar Party of Dinajpur District. Note on the courses of the Calcutta Disturbances (August 1916.)

Statement showing the offences in which each of the Members of the Anarchist gang are stated to have been concerned (with an Appendix - 'A').

A Brief Note on Work in Region No.3
for the Hon'ble Secy. as requested by him.

1. STATE COMMITTEES. In Himachal Pradesh and PEPSU matters stand as reported in my note at the time of the Board Meeting last month. From Punjab Government a revised list was received and accepted (August 17). But an official notification is still awaited. Pending such notification a meeting cannot be called. But I have had several discussions with the Secretary-to-be, Prof. V.S. Suri, Curator of Records, and he has already started work particularly bibliographic work. I have also discussed certain aspects with Sri Hari Ram Gupta, University Professor of History, who is also to serve on the Committee, and under whom already a number of scholars are working on different periods of the Freedom Movement in India.

The Delhi Committee held its first meeting on September 11. This meeting served to clarify things at a preliminary exchange of views. Members have agreed to start work that can be taken in hand even before any whole-time staff is appointed. Such staff of course can be appointed only after the State Government have placed funds at the disposal of the Committee. The meeting prepared estimates for the work entrusted to it and has asked the State Government for a grant of about Rs. 28,000/- which will be partly needed during the current financial year, and partly during the next. The Committee is scheduled to meet again on September 25 when the work will be shared amongst a number of sub-committees.

2. Books & Material etc. These have mostly been collected by correspondence or personal visits. So far practically no expense has been incurred. Most of the books etc. are borrowed copies. Quite considerable material regarding the Kuka Movement, the 1907 agitation, and the early Akali struggle has been collected and more is

coming in. The material received is now being arranged under ^{Certain} heading a list of which is being appended to this note. Bibliographic lists according to these heads are under preparation at the PEPSU and Punjab Records Offices. The systematic examination^s of official records or of news^paper files has not been taken in hand for want of the necessary staff. I have myself made a beginning in the National Archives but so far have not been able to find much time for work there. Mr. Khanna who was recently going through Gazetteers was entrusted with certain queries by me and has given me a brief note. Some tabulating and indexing of the revolutionary trials ~~which~~ records is available at the regional or headquarters office has been carried on. I have myself gone through or consulted almost all the towns in the list appended and have gone through most of the headquarters material pertaining to my zone. Some of the material has been digested or is in the course of being digested. Questions etc. for ~~the~~ purposes of interviews are being kept ready in certain cases. No touring has so far been undertaken as it was felt that it could be more profitably undertaken after the State Committee started functioning.

At present I have only one whole-time assistant working under me, Mr. Monan Lal Puri. I have used him mostly for miscellaneous errands - enquiries from libraries or newspaper offices, bookshops or individuals, regarding books, material etc., or regarding the whereabouts of people, or fixing appointments on my behalf or reminding people who have promised statements or material. He has also devoted some time to indexing and tabulating. At present among other things he is interviewing people, in particular Maulana Bahadur Rehman who is dictating a statement regarding his own and his family's contribution and regarding the Ahrar Movement, and Raizada Shanti Narain an important 1907 journalist.

I have myself interviewed some people, amongst them S. Sardar Singh Caveeshar who besides giving me valuable information regarding the Sikh Movement had information to give about Netaji. I have traced and established contacts with some important retired officials from whom I expect significant clues and material in the near future. On the 1907 movement 2 or 3 of the leading personalities are recording their reminiscences for me and these too are expected in the near future. ~~Complete~~^{Definitive} Notes on any of the important movements are not possible till official record and newspaper files have been gone through, but I believe when this can be arranged through Staff (for which it seems I have to depend on the State Committee's grants) it will not take me long to get ready my Notes on the most important movements in my zone up to 1919.

A list of books etc. collected items specifying ^{they}

3. Miscellaneous: A committee for Sind was reported in my note for the Board Meeting. Similar Committees for N.W.F.P. Province and for Baluchistan are now under way (Dewan ex-Finance Minister, NW F.P., Banji Ram Gandhi has collected some N.W.F. material and expects to gift it and pass it on to me in the next few days. Work in West Pakistan, however, requires certain facilities from Pakistani authorities and these have yet to be secured. As soon as at least 2 State Committees have started functioning, I propose also to set up a zonal committee, some preliminary work for which has already been done.

Amongst the miscellaneous material ~~are~~ collected some pertains to certain words like "Swaraj" which have been vital importance in the freedom movement.

4. Certain difficulties and hindrance. I must first of all say that I have been much handicapped for lack of office accommodation. I need not elaborate the point as the secretary (and Chairman) know all about this.

Secondly, work in the zone has been slow because in
Contd... b..

40

spite of persistent reminding the State Governments have been very slow in setting up committees.

Thirdly, systematic work requires some whole-time staff and for this I have to depend entirely on the State Committees grants - which have still to materialise. I have only one whole-time assistant who is being paid only Rs. 100/- a month. Out of my meagre grant it is not possible to add to this staff.

Feroz Chand
(Feroz Chand)

12-9-1953.

Encl. ~~Two~~ Two list.

41

BOARD OF EDITORS,
HISTORY OF FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA,
'P' BLOCK HUTMENTS NEW DELHI.

The Board of Editors for the History of Freedom Movement in India propose to award a prize for writing the best essay on the contribution to the Freedom Movement in India with special reference to the unique method of Satyagrah as was adopted by the Indian people for achieving independence, by the people of each of the geographical areas mentioned below. The value of the prize is given against each area:-

<u>List of Geographical Areas referred to above.</u>	<u>The value of the prize.</u>
1. Bengal.	Rs 1000/-/-
2. Orissa.	Rs 500/-/-
3. Assam.	Rs 500/-/-
4. Bihar & Nepal.	Rs 1000/-/-
5. U.P.	Rs 1000/-/-
6. Punjab, PEPSU, Himachal Pradesh and	Rs 1000/-/-
7. Delhi.	Rs 500/-/-
7. Kashmir.	Rs 500/-/-
8. Sindh, Baluchistan & NWFP.	Rs 500/-/-
9. Rajasthan, Madhyabharat, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh and Ajmer.	Rs 1000/-/-
10. Bombay State, Saurashtra & Cutch.	Rs 1000/-/-
11. Madras (including Andhra.) Mysore, Kerala, Coorg, Travancore Cochin.	Rs 1000/-/-
12. Hyderabad State.	Rs 500/-/-
	<hr/> <u>Rs 9500/-/-</u>

The Board may utilize these essays in any way they like and may also publish them if they think fit. The writer of each essay shall also have the right to publish it with the previous permission of the Board.

The essays are to reach the undersigned on or before the 30th November 1954. The essays should be well documented and aim at an objective study of the subject. It should not contain more than sixty thousand words. A Board of Examiners will be appointed for each State as mentioned above and the names of its members will be published later. The decision of the Board shall be final and no prize shall be awarded if in the opinion of the Board the essay does not reach a sufficiently high standard.

S.M.GHOSE
(S.M.GHOSE.)
MEMBER HONY. SECRETARY.

BOOKS AND OTHER MATERIAL.

1. Zahir: *Bastan-i-Ghadar Ya Taraj-i-Zehiri* (Contemporary Chronicle of 1857 happenings in Urdu by an Urdu ~~Poet~~ of Delhi).
2. Hasan Nisami: *Begmat ke Ansar* (Urdu).
3. " Angrezun ke wisse "
4. " Ghadar ke Farman "
5. " Bahadur Shah ke muqaddame (Urdu).
6. " Metcalf's diary "
7. " Ghalib ke noznamahie "
8. " Ghadar ki Subuh-o-Sham - "
9. " Delhi ki Jankari "
10. " Delhi ki Akhari Sohna "
11. " Delhi ki Saza "
12. Asoka Mehta. 1857 The Great Rebellion.
13. Edward Thompson. The other side of the medal (references to the Raja revolt, to Jallianwala Bagh, and to certain Punjab incidents of 1857 including Cooper's "Black hole" at Agra in Amritsar District).
14. Sir Douglas Forsyth: Autobiography (Forsyth was concerned with 1857 and was Commissioner of Amritsar at the time of Raja revolt).
15. Kincaid: Laksimbal and other essays.
16. Mutiny Outbreak. Papers presented to House of Common, in 1852 (very scarce).
17. Mandhari (Ruka) Itihas - Part I (Gurmukhi).
18. Kranti-ari Satguru (founder of Mandhari or Ruka sect). (Gurmukhi)
19. " do (Hindi).
20. Sardar Ismail Shaheed ("Panabi") (English).
21. Jamaluddin Afghan: Urdu translation of selected writings of the Pan-Islamist writer.
22. Ajit Singh: Auto biographical fragment (about 150 type written sheets)
23. Correspondence regarding repatriation, and certain other papers of (or about) S. Ajit Singh (Type written material).

24. Agastya Sanyasi: Life of Lajpat Rai. (Jrau).
25. Lal Chand Falak: Riyalat-i- Lajpat (Jrau).
26. Ganesh & Co. (Pub): Lala Lajpat Rai: The man in his words.
27. Lajpat Rai : Story of my Deportation.
28. " " (Jrau).
29. " Young India.
30. " Political Future of India.
31. " Ideals of Non-Co-operation.
32. " Life of Guru Dutt.
33. " Hindu - Muslim Unity.
34. Trial of Lajpat Rai (1924).
35. Bhau Parmananda. Ap Bitti (Hindi).
36. "Punjab Times" (Pub.). Life and Work of Lajpat Rai.
37. Lajpat Rai: Reflection on the Political situation in India.
38. " An open letter to S.S. Montagu.
39. " United States of America.
40. " Problem of National Education in India.
41. Morley's Diaries, Despatches etc. (Typewritten selection from Morley's Recollections, Minto's records as published in Ldy Minto, and Hansard, pertaining to 1907 deportations etc.
42. Gaveeshar: Sikh Studies.
43. S.R.C. History of the Gurawara Shahid Jang.
44. " Truth about Rabna.
45. " Struggle for freedom of religious worship in Jaito.
46. Gurawara Gazette: Special Number devoted to Singh Sabha and Akali movements (Gurakhni).
47. Communism in India (Typewritten copy of an official secret report).
48. Terrorist outrages: 1930-34.
49. Hindustan Times (Pub.): India Unreconciled. (1942).
50. Vigilay - "Baghi Number" - (Jrau) (Lucknow).
51. "Bihar" (Patna). (Hindi).
52. Radical Humanist - (With M.N. Roy's Memories) 21 issues.

- 44
53. The People, Lanore. Jan. June 1927.
 54. " " " July-Dec. 1927.
 55. " " " Jan.-June 1928.
 56. " " " July-Dec. 1928.
 57. " " " Jan. - June 1929.
 58. Indian Sedition Committee Report (Rowlett Report).
 Typewritten copy of many chapters.
 59. Kukoo outbreak: Typewritten copy of No. 16 above.
 60. Jauka Revolt: Typewritten copy of the 14 pages in No. 15
 above.
 61. Do Typewritten copy of 14 pages in No. 15 above.
 62. Bhagat Singh: Typewritten copies of certain exhibits not
 found in printer record of the trial,
 63. Jawaharlal Nehru: The Crack in the Map. (Typescript)
 The author is an important Punjab police
 figure who was concerned with Hardinge
 bowl, martial law and other
 political incidents and movements.
 64. Almanac. Issues containing articles about 1857 personages
 by Ratan Chand seen.
 65. Statement of Inderpal official Printer Record (148 pp.)
 of Lahore conspiracy Case 1930 (Urdu).
 66. Exhibits P/A to P/Z in above case.
 67. State of approver Madan Gopal 64 & 4 pages - Urdu.
 68. Exhibits P/E A to P/E 4.
 69. " P/CA to P/CZ.
 70. Documents P/BA to P/BZ.
 71. Maulana Habibur Rahmans Series of Ten Articles in "Arjam"
 of Delhi - (Being copied in hand by Shri Mohan Lal Puri.)
 72. Exhibits P/B C to P/BY.
 73. Dewan Singh Mafsoon: Printed List of his prosecutions, trials
 etc. (Shri Mafsoon is Editor of the Urdu Weekly, 'Riyasat'
 Delhi.)
 74. Cuttings from "Maratha" & Hindi Kesari regarding Poona
 independence functions, 1947, & of Shri Kelkar's articles on
 revolutionary movement & on Shri S.R. Rani.
 75. A Statement with photograph clearing the mystery of
 the National flag seen flying at the Government House,
 Quetta in 1942.

List of "M" Files.

1. 1857 Revolt and earlier events. Daleep Singh Agitation.
2. Wahabis
3. Namdharies (Lahore)
4. Early Congress history. Indian Association etc.
5. 1907-11. 'Swadeshi-cum-Zemindara agitation in the Punjab.
"The Punjabee" trial, deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh.
'Bharat Mata'. Jardayal in Lahore.
6. First Revolutionary Wave. Lahore Bomb Case. Lawrence Gardens Bomb.
7. World War I movements: Ghadar Party first Lahore Conspiracy case. Subsequent conspiracy cases. Lahore and Banaras Conspiracy Cases. Komagata Maru. 'Silk letter conspiracy' and Muslim Effort. Singapore Mutiny. First World War Mutinies and Court Martial Cases.
8. Howlett Act Agitation and Martial Law. Jallianwala Inquiry. Amritsar Congress Session.
9. Congress movement including civil disobedience campaign and Swaraj Party work. Lajpat Rai's Independent Congress Party, 1942 Congress movement. (Following National Pattern.)
10. Paper Analysis.
11. Kanjriyan Bharat Patha - Delhi Assembly bomb. Saunders murder. New series of conspiracy cases. Governor shooting. Viceroy's Train Action.
12. Peshwar firing Inquiry Garnwalis who refused.
13. Khudai Khidmatgar and Pakhtoon movements.
14. INA men. Netaji's flight through N.W.F.P.
15. Mutinies and Court Martial Trials during World War II.
16. Stray or miscellaneous terrorism: (Madan Lal Bhingra Curzon while. Jidham Singh (J'Dwyer)
17. Arya Samaj & other Section activity with Patriotic or Reformatory bias.
18. Akali Movement, Gurukka Bagn, Jaito Morcha.

19. Ahrrar Movement.
20. Kirti Movement. Meerut case, other communist movements and events.
21. Nisan & Labour movements.
22. States People (Esp. PESU, Himachal).
23. Hurs in Sind.
24. Anjuman Watan and Abdus Samad.
25. Muslim League - Pakistan.
26. misc. - Punjab.
27. " - Delhi.
28. " - J. C. J.
29. " - Himachal Pradesh and Balasor.
30. " - Bihar.
31. " - Sindh.
32. " - Pakistan.
33. " - Lahore City.
34. Economic Data.
35. Social and Cultural Data.
36. Bibliographical material.

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